



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MIGRATION OF OUR BIRDS IN THE SPRING OF 1913.

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

It has been stated by some writers that the Bluebird is not our earliest spring migrant. My observations for nine years show that in this locality this species is usually the first to arrive in spring, my record for the present year being the earliest I have ever made for the species.

The dates of arrival for the Robin, Song Sparrow, Meadow-lark, Killdeer, Bronzed Grackle are a week later than the usual time for these species to arrive. Cold weather and snow were the cause of the delay of these species.

The Golden-crowned Kinglet, Phoebe, Cowbird, Kingfisher, Field Sparrow, Mourning Dove and Redwinged Blackbird arrived on dates that are usual ones for these species to appear. Warm weather, following soon after the arrival of the Robin, was the reason that made these birds come a week or more earlier than they would have done if it was cold and stormy.

In April the weather continued warm for the season and the dates for nearly all the species that arrived in this month were regular. This year several species that usually arrive in May appeared in April. Such were the Baltimore Oriole, Yellow Warbler and Redstart.

In May the following species showed exactly the same dates as in 1912: Kingbird, 3; Crested Flycatcher, 6; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 5. In the dates of the following for 1912, there was but one day's difference from 1913: Chimney Swift, 1; Orchard Oriole, 4; Black-throated Green Warbler, 3. The following showed eight days or more between the dates of the two years: Scarlet Tanager, Cedarbird, White-crowned Sparrow, Red-eyed Vireo, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Magnolia, Black-poll and Blackburnian Warblers, Wood Pewee. The difference in days for the same years for the following is indicated by the number after the name of the species: Nashville Warbler, 3; Bay-breasted Warbler, 3; Canadian Warbler, 4. The Tennessee and Sycamore Warblers were not observed this spring.

Two species whose dates of migration are found in June are

the Purple Martin and Yellow-throated Vireo. The explanation I should offer for the lateness of the Yellowthroat is that this species is locally distributed and its appearance in some places is only occasional. But you may ask, how does that account for its absence as a migrant when most other species are readily found? I should answer that the species is not abundant anywhere near our locality and that the individuals which migrated in our vicinity went directly along their route to their summer homes.

As to the Purple Martin, I am sure that my date, June 1, is not correct for the species, for formerly the first Martins appeared here late in April. No suitable nesting places are any longer available for the birds at Notre Dame, which have all left the locality and now nest in the neighboring city of South Bend. But the dates given for these two species are interesting as showing when they were first seen by a daily observer of bird-life within a restricted territory.

The writer made his largest record of migrating birds this spring, and had he been more fortunate in his observation of the warbler family, the number would probably have exceeded a hundred migrants.

FEBRUARY.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 15 Northern Shrike | 24 Brown Creeper |
| 19 Bluebird | |

MARCH.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 9 Robin | 19 Golden-crowned Kinglet |
| 11 Song Sparrow | 19 Phoebe |
| 12 Meadowlark | 20 Cowbird |
| 12 Killdeer | 22 Kingfisher |
| 12 Bronzed Grackle | 22 Field Sparrow |
| 15 Herring Gull | 23 Mourning Dove |
| 15 Canada Goose | 25 Red-winged Blackbird |

APRIL

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Flicker | 6 Towhee |
| 1 Chickadee | 8 Loggerhead Shrike |
| 2 Vesper Sparrow | 10 Golden-crowned Kinglet de- |
| 3 Sapsucker | parted |
| 5 Fox Sparrow | 11 Barn Swallow |
| 6 Tree Sparrow departed | 12 Brown Thrasher |

15 Chipping Sparrow	22 Brown Creeper departed
16 Ruby-crowned Kinglet	23 Goldfinch
16 Chicken Hawk	23 Red-breasted Nuthatch
18 Pine Warbler	23 Swamp Sparrow
18 Myrtle Warbler	24 Sapsucker departed
19 Fox Sparrow departed	24 Spotted Sandpiper
19 Hermit Thrush	26 Warbling Vireo
20 Redstart	28 Short-billed Marsh Wren
21 White-throated Sparrow	28 Sparrow Hawk
22 Tennessee Warbler	29 Baltimore Oriole
22 Yellow Palm Warbler	30 Yellow Warbler
22 House Wren	30 Snowbird departed

MAY.

1 Whip-poor-will	11 Blackburnian Warbler
1 Screech Owl	12 Least Flycatcher
2 Chimney Swift	13 Scarlet Tanager
2 Black-throated Green Warbler	14 Wood Pewee
3 Catbird	15 Myrtle Warbler departed
3 Kingbird	16 Cape May Warbler
3 Orchard Oriole	16 Red-breasted Nuthatch
3 Ruby-crowned Knight departed	16 Bay-breasted Warbler
4 Cardinal	16 White-crowned Sparrow departed
5 Bobolink	16 Magnolia Warbler
5 Chestnut-sided Warbler	16 Nighthawk
5 Water Thrush	16 Yellow-billed Cuckoo
5 Rose-breasted Grosbeak	16 Cedarbird
6 Prairie Warbler	17 Black poll Warbler
6 Blue Gray Gnatcatcher	17 Yellow Palm Warbler departed
6 Nashville Warbler	17 Red-breasted Nuthatch departed
6 Crested Flycatcher	21 White-throated Sparrow departed
7 Yellow Rail	21 Black-billed Cuckoo
7 White-crowned Sparrow	23 Canadian Warbler.
9 Black and White Warbler	23 Kentucky Warbler
9 Alder Flycatcher	23 Bay-breasted Warbler departed
9 Red-eyed Vireo	
10 Tree Swallow	
10 Blue-headed Vireo	

24 Black and White Warbler departed	28 Hummingbird
24 Black-throated Green Warbler departed	28 Carolina Wren
25 Magnolia Warbler departed	29 Water Thrush departed
25 Chestnut-sided Warbler departed	29 Black-poll Warbler departed
25 Canadian Warbler departed	29 Redstart departed
27 Yellow-breasted Chat	30 Blue-headed Vireo departed
27 Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	30 Least Flycatcher departed
	30 Hermit Thrush departed
	30 Maryland Yellowthroat

JUNE.

1 Purple Martin	18 Yellow-throated Vireo
7 Bobwhite	

Total number of migrants seen, 92.

NOTES ON OUR LOCAL PLANTS.—VI.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

ORDER 24. CARYOPHYLLINEAE.

Bartling, Ord. Nat. p. 295 (1830) Bart. and Wend., II.,
p. 137 (1824-5.)

Centrospermae Engler in Engler and Prantl, Pflanzanfam. Nachtr. p. 346 (1897), Engler, Führer Bot. Gart. Breslau, p. 36 (1836), *Chenopodiales* Britton, Manual, p. 367 (1901). *Caryophylleae* Lond. Hort. Britt. Cat. p. 501 (1830) (?).

Family 53. **SALSOLACEAE** Linnaeus, Classes
Plantar. (1738).

Holeraceae Linnaeus, Phil. Bot. p. 33 (1751), also (1755).
Oleraceae Zinn, Cat. Hort. Gott., p. 25 (1757) in part. *Chenopodeae* Vent. Tabl. II, p. 253 (1799), *Salsolaceae* Moq. in DC. Prod. XIII, 2, p. 41 (1849), *Chenopodiaceae* Less. in Linnaea IX, p. 196 (1834), *Cheiopodiaceae* Daubeney, Lect. Rom. Husbandry, p. 314 (1857).

BOTRYS Dioscorides III; 130, Pliny Nat. Hist. XXVII:8, 31, also Bauhin, Pinax, p. 138 (1623), *Chenopodium* Tabernaemon-